

19 JULY 1885

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8596 號六十九百五十八第

日九十二月五十一光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 11TH, 1885.

大英報

號一十月七英港

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
July 9, CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, George, Kuchington 4th July, Coal—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

July 9, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 227, W. C. Syder, Pakhoi 6th July, Hothow and Macao 8th, General—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

July 10, ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, G. Taylor, Manila 7th July, Hemp and Cigars—RUSSELL & CO.

July 10, AZAN, British steamer, 1,324, J. Riley, Shanghai via Amoy 4th July, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

July 10, COMET, French gunboat, Noiroit, Ma-kung (Pescadores) 8th July.

July 10, NELLY, French cruiser, D. des Essarts, Makong (Pescadores) 8th July.

July 10, LUTIN, French gunboat, Duval, Ma-kung (Pescadores) 8th July.

July 10, DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 634, J. Marquez, Manila 7th July, General—BRANDAO & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

10TH JULY.

Ajaz, British str., for Singapore.
Port Jackson, British str., for Sharp-Peak.

Boneti, British str., for Amoy.

Kong Beng, British str., for Swatow.

Gilliland, British str., for Woosung.

DEPARTURES.

July 10, DORIS, German str., for Whampoa.

July 10, TRUMPH, German steamer, for Haiphong.

July 10, KONO BENG, British str., for Bangkok.

July 10, GALVESTON, British str., for Saigon.

July 10, YANTONG, British str., for Shanghai.

July 10, ANNA SIESEN, German bark, for Hon-choi Bay (Cochin-China).

July 10, ROLAND, French cor., for Pescadores.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Ajaz, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mrs. Bidwell and family, Capt. and Mrs. Inkirk and family, Dr. and Mrs. Stenhouse and family, Miss Otterbeck and Mr. Harvey, and 370 Chinese.

Per Esmalda, str., from Manila, 11 European, and 41 Chinese.

Per Greyhound, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—46 Chinese.

Per Don Juan, str., from Manila.—Miss Mary Moss, and 73 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer Don Juan reports left Manila on the 7th July, and had fine weather and smooth sea.

The British steamer Esmalda reports from Shanghai via Amoy on the 4th July, and had fresh monsoon and fine weather.

The British steamer Esmalda reports left Manila on the 7th July, and had light N.E. to N.W. breeze and fine weather first part, latter part moderate S.W. breeze and fine weather with moderate S.W. swell.

The British steamer Greyhound reports left Pakhoi on the 6th July, and had strong wind and rain to Hothow. From Hothow to Macao moderate S.E. wind and sea with fine weather. From Macao to port fresh breeze and fine weather. In Pakhoi H.M.S. Cockchafer and sister.

FOODSHIP SHIPPING.

JUNE.

18, Namea, British str., from Hongkong.

18, Aichi, British str., from Hongkong.

19, Charley, British bark, from Amoy.

20, Ingberg, British str., from Shanghai.

22, Lido, British str., from Swatow.

23, Denbighshire, British str., from Shanghai.

23, Tamsui, British str., from Hongkong.

24, Nursing, British str., from Amoy.

24, Douglas, British str., from Amoy.

25, Telamon, British str., from Shanghai.

26, Louie W., British str., from Amoy.

JULY.

20, Namea, British str., for Hongkong.

25, Ingberg, British str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Manila May 23

Lydia (s.) Yokohama May 23

Orestes (s.) Singapore May 23

Uranus (s.) Shanghai May 23

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corresponded to Date.)

Adolph Hamburg April 1

Geo. F. Marston Penang April 16

Napactis Penang April 16

Leander London April 22

Levi Reed Odessa April 22

Monach New York April 23

Papa Hamburg May 3

Diamond (s.) Liverpool May 8

Marabout L'pool via Cardiff May 11

Haiphong (s.) Antwerp May 13

River Indus (s.) Penang May 14

Palmyra Cardiff May 14

Ching Wo (s.) Middleborough May 18

Eliot L'pool via Cardiff May 26

Grande Cardiff May 26

Ramspire (s.) London May 28

NOTICE.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "MORNING STAR" is always available for PICNIC PARTIES, TOWING CARGO BOATS, &c., by giving half an hour's notice.

For Particulars apply to DOKABJEE NOWROOJE, Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1885. [1283]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY IS THIS DAY REMOVED TO NO. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, THE PREMises lately occupied by MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

By Order,

T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1885. [1241]

ELLWOOD'S INDIAN HELMETS

ELLWOOD'S INDIAN HELMETS

AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL

INTERNATIONAL FAIR

EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL IN CLASS 45 ALSO.

THE GOLD MEDAL,

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON, 1884.

ELLWOOD'S INDIAN HELMETS

ELLWOOD'S INDIAN HELMETS

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL DEALERS

THROUGHOUT INDIA, CEYLON, THE STRAITS

AND OTHER TROPICAL COUNTRIES

WHOLESALE ONLY OF THE

INVENTORS AND PATENTEES,

J. ELLWOOD & SONS, LONDON.

[144]

NOTICE.

M. R. E. H. M. HUNTINGTON has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, China and elsewhere from 1st January, 1885.

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1214]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IS hereby given that Mr. WILLIAM HOWES PERCIVAL ASSUMES CHARGE of the Agency of the above Company here from this date.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

ALEX. ROSS, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1215]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IS prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1½% net per Annum and other Insurances at Current Rates.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Peiping, and the Philippines.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [708a]

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A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor
and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PARFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLY,
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTES REFITTED,
PAISSEY'S SHIPS' SUPPLY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE
The Original and Genuine.
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
has the autograph signature of
Lea and Perrins on a red label.
Proprietors, Worcester and
Cresca & Blackwell, London.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE
Of Grocers and Druggists
throughout the world.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not received for a fixed period will be unclaimed until surrendered.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 11TH, 1885.

Some information as to the views of the Government with respect to gambling was elicited at the inquest held on Thursday on the body of *Yung Asak*, a man who was killed by jumping from the window of a gambling house in order to escape arrest by the police. It seems that so long ago as June, 1883, the following order, if order it can be called, was issued from the Colonial Secretary's Office to the Police:—"The simplest plan would be to let the Chinese alone to gamble in peace, and prosecute only where surrounding circumstances and neighbourhood leave no doubt as to the nature of the house." This, it will be observed, leaves everything to the discretion of the police, which is hardly desirable. It is either a definite order for the suppression of gambling nor for non-interference, but may mean anything or nothing according to the ideas of the person reading it. It seems also to form an admirable pretext for squeezing by the Chinese members of the force, for the statement that the Government thinks "the simplest plan would be to let the Chinese gamble in peace" gives a sort of official sanction to their winking at offences against the gambling law, and if they take a cut-shave from the proprietor of the gambling house for doing so, it is not, considering the character of the men, a very surprising thing. But, leaving aside this question of bribery in the Chinese section of the force, it would seem that the order of the Government has not been acted upon by the police. In the present case, instead of there being "no doubt as to the nature of the house" there was a very considerable doubt. The Coroner, in his summing up, informed the jury that "As far as the evidence went in the present case in the proceedings before the Police Court the only evidence that this was a public gambling house was that of two or three informants, while an entry from the Registrar General's records was produced which showed that the place was registered as a coffee house." We would suggest that the Government should, pending legislation on the subject, issue a clear and unmistakable order that no proceedings against supposed gambling houses are to be instituted merely on the word of paid informants. These paid informants are much too largely made use of by the police. They are a most corrupt class of men, and do more for the promotion of crime in the colony than any other existing element. The Government has already recorded its opinion that a prosecution should be instituted "only where surrounding circumstances and neighbourhood leave no doubt as to the nature of the house." Another order might now be issued with advantage interpreting this to mean that prosecutions are to be instituted only on the complaint of respectable neighbours or where European members of the Police Force have themselves been witnesses of disorderly proceedings. The mere evidence of professional informants ought never to be taken as sufficient to justify the raiding of a house—an operation which very frequently results in loss of life amongst the Chinese, who attempt to escape by the windows and roof, and which involves also very considerable danger to the members of the police force, some of whom have to scramble over the roofs like cats—at the imminent risk of breaking their necks—to catch the gamblers who try to escape in that direction, while those who enter the house run the risk of meeting a formidable resistance and being subjected to rough usage. It is stated, and we believe with truth, though we cannot vouch for the fact, that more than one officer has been unmercifully thrown out of the window in raids of this description. That they were not killed, like the Chinaman on whose body the inquest was held the other day, must be looked upon simply as a piece of good fortune. If the story is apocryphal, it nevertheless suggests the existence of a very real danger, for the gamblers, if they succeeded in overpowering the police, would not hesitate a moment in adopting this ready means of getting rid of their obnoxious visitors. But apart from the danger to the members of the police force, the loss of life which takes place amongst those whose arrest is sought is such as to very

seriously raise the question whether the object in view justifies the use of the measures which bring it about. If a bond is criminal in an attempt to escape from justice takes some foolish leap by which he kills himself, the circumstance is not, perhaps, one to call for any very great amount of regret; but common humanity must be held to condemn the habitual use of measures for the apprehension of criminals which lead to this result. More especially is this the case where the persons whose arrest it is sought to effect are not criminals in any proper sense of the word, but merely offenders against an arbitrary law for the suppression of a particular amusement. In one case where loss of life occurred the victim was a farmer, a stranger to the colony, who happened to be in town for the day and was passing some of his leisure time in playing cards. For anything that has transpired to the contrary, the victim in the present case may also have been a respectable person. It may be admitted that gambling houses are the resort of questionable characters more than of honest hardworking men, but with whatever energy it be allowed to a felon to buy, the brutal manner in which gamblers are hunted down can in no way be justified. At the worst they are guilty of a misdemeanour of a very paltry character. It may be said they should submit to arrest quietly, in which case they would incur no danger; but it is only human nature for them to run away, besides which many of them, especially if they are strangers to the colony, have probably a very exaggerated notion of the pains and penalties to which they will be subjected if they fall into the hands of the myrmidons of the law. The policy of suppression has clearly failed to effect any good, for after it has been tried for many years gambling is not less rife in the colony than it was in the days of the gambling farm; while on the other hand it has done much harm, causing, as it has done, a vast amount of "state-created crime" and a large number of deaths. The time has arrived when a change of policy ought to be insisted on. It must be admitted that public gambling houses are objectionable, as they supply resorts for bad characters and have a general tendency to promote disorder. But as it has been found by practical experience impossible to suppress these objectionable houses why not regulate them? If they were registered, subjected to proper regulations, and open at all hours to inspection by the police their more objectionable features would cease to exist. We are aware that the respectable classes of Chinese, who might be supposed to understand the question thoroughly, favour a policy of suppression. This, however, we think, is simply because they cannot recognize the inability of the Government to effect whatever it wishes. Although no doubt most of them indulge in play themselves, either at their own houses or at their clubs, they think "public" gambling is bad and ought to be put down, and with the unbounded faith in governmental characteristic of people whose ideas on sociology are in a primitive state, they ask the Government to put it down accordingly. As the Government finds it cannot put it down, its logical course is to try, by regulation, to minimize its evils.

From the *Commerce* of the 4th instant we notice that rumours were then circulating in Manila that cases of cholera had occurred in Hongkong. Our contemporary says the Governor would doubt direct the proper sanitary precautions to be taken should the rumour unfortunately prove true. As our readers are aware, quarantine has since been enforced on vessels arriving from Hongkong. This is a measure for which we think no justification can be found in the circumstances of the case. We have had no cholera or an epidemic type in Hongkong. For some short time diarrhoea of rather a malignant form was prevalent, and a number of deaths occurred, but the disease never attained such proportions or such a character as would warrant the port's being declared infected. We are glad to be able to state that during the last few days the abnormal amount of sickness previously existing has been much reduced, and that the number of deaths reported is approaching its ordinary level. Rather a curious circumstance in connection with the sickness is that the great majority of cases have occurred, not in the most insanitary parts of the town, as might have been expected, but amongst the boat population, who are free from the noxious gases arising from foul drains; which would go to show that it is the weather more than anything else that is responsible for the sickness. In most cases of diarrhoea which have lately occurred the cause, if it could be traced, would probably be found to be a chill caught during the night. The weather latterly has been peculiarly conducive to this, sudden gusts of cold air alternating with most oppressive heat. In weather of this description it is particularly inadvisable to sleep in a draught, or if this cannot be altogether avoided, a cholera belt should be worn.

The *Malaysian Mail* comes to *Petah*, with the next outward French mail, will leave Singapore for Saigon and Hongkong to-day at 7 a.m.

Mr. Stevens' Law Council for the United States at Ningpo, left port on the 2nd instant. He posted an address from the foreign community before his departure.

It will be seen from their advertisement in another column, the Prince Edward Theatrical Company will give another performance in the Theatre Royal this evening.

We note with pleasure the reappearance of our Hello contemporary *El Pervior de Biaya*, which had to suspend publication for a little over three weeks owing to a fire in its office.

The French cruiser *Esmeralda*, Commander D. de Esmeralda, the gunboat *Comète*, Captain Noiroit, and the gunboat *Lutin*, Captain Duval, arrived here yesterday morning from the Philippines.

The Chinese at Ningpo find great quantities of opium in honour of the arrival of the steamer *Kiengtien*, the first vessel to enter the port since it was blocked in fear of a French attack.

The N.C. Daily News confirms the statement that Sir Edward Hart has been gazetted British Minister to China, and says he will commence his new duties immediately on receipt of his credentials.

The charge of attempted murder of Mr. I. P. Mackay, against the Chinaman Amer Khan, was brought up before the *Patent Court* yesterday, but he was still unable to attend to give evidence, the case was further remanded for a week.

We hear that the *Audacious* is shortly expected at Hongkong from Port Hamilton, and that Admiral Dowell will come down in her.

It was reported at Sharp Peak on the 1st instant that the obstructions at the entrance to the Min would be removed by the 15th instant.

A telegram was received by the Governor-

of the Philippines on the 2nd instant

stating that the number of cases of cholera in Madrid was much reduced and that very few of them were fatal.

The *Broadway*, the Administrator accom-

panied by the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Surveyor-General, and the Secretary of the Sanitary Board, visited Taipingchuan yesterday and inspected the sanitary condition of the hills in that district.

The export returns of the Philippines ports for the first six months of the present year show that 555,852 piculs of sugar were shipped from Cabin 1,052,500 piculs, and from Iloilo 83,106 piculs, the total of the three ports being 432,776 piculs more than during the same period last year. 243,850 piculs were shipped to China including Hongkong. The export of hemp shows an increase of 70,414. The *Comptroller* marks on the figures that the year is not all going to be such a bad one as was anticipated.

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The *Shen Pao* states that China desires to build telegraph lines in Korea and the officials Chih-chien and Chih-Yang-yu have been sent to Korea to get the right of way to Korea and make the necessary arrangements.

The commission started in the Chinese garrison on the 28th June. As soon as Mr. Shih has completed the negotiations, Mr. Chih

is to make the surveys with foreign engineers from Jen-chuan to Seul, Feng-ting, Fung-hsing city, another places on the Chine-Korean border; the entire distance being over 1,300 ft.

His Majesty the King of Siam has promised to send a native Siamese orchestra to the International Exhibition. The following amusing notification from Germany will therefore be read with interest:

"The King of Siam has just ordered in Markneukirchen a complete outfit for his orchestra, to be made with the best German workmanship (an elephant). The drums, which are entirely different from those used here, have been sent direct from Siam to Herr Louis Nicolai, of Alzorf, in Saxony, to be ornamented with mother-of-pearl mosaics. Formerly such work was done in England, and it is certainly to the credit of German manufacturers that they can compare with England at present." In the truly original and legitimate Siamese instruments, His Majesty, therefore, seems to prefer Markneukirchen to Drammen.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 10th July.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per American barque *Willard Mudgett*, sailed on the 1st July.—For San Francisco—17,100 bags rice, 110 bags beans, 20 bags sugar, 3,000 boxes oil, 185 boxes tea, 353 boxes tapioca, 3 boxes paper, 17 boxes camphorwood trunks, 50 bags black pepper, 17 boxes white pepper, 50 bags coffee, and 9,017 packages merchandise.

OPTUM.

Quotations are—
Malva (New)..... \$300 to 310 per picul.
Malva (Old)..... \$300 to 310 per picul.
Pata (New)..... 3573 to 375 per chust.
Bananas (New)..... 5374
Bananas (Old)..... 535

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer..... 365
Bank Bills, on demand..... 365
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 365
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 375
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 375
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 375
Bank Bills, on demand..... 446
Credits at 4 months' sight..... 446

On NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 861
Credits, 60 days' sight..... 871

On BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer..... 223
Bank, on demand..... 223

On CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer..... 223
Bank, on demand..... 223

On SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight..... 731
Private, 30 days' sight..... 731

SHARES.

Quotations are—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—155 per cent. premium.

United Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$49 per share.

China Merchants' Insurance Company's Shares—\$37 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 300 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$165 per share.

On Tai Yauwai Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$32 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$321 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$72 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—66 per cent. prem.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—66 per cent. premium.

Indo-China State Navigation Co.'s Shares—178 per cent. discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—2 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$60 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$160 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$104 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Dobenez)—1 per cent. premium nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$35 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$142 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$118 per share.

Perak Tin Mining Company—\$13 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.

Hongkong Observatory, 10th July, 1885.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. TALCOTT & CO'S Bureau.) JULY 10th.

Temperature—24.6°	Humidity—81%
25.0	82
25.4	83
25.8	84
26.2	85
26.6	86
27.0	87
27.4	88
27.8	89
28.2	90
28.6	91
29.0	92
29.4	93
29.8	94
30.2	95
30.6	96
31.0	97
31.4	98
31.8	99
32.2	100

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

(Interpolated July 10th, 1885).

LOW WATER.	HIGH WATER.
10.00	1.10
10.10	1.20
10.20	1.30
10.30	1.40
10.40	1.50
10.50	1.60
10.60	1.70
10.70	1.80
10.80	1.90
10.90	2.00
11.00	2.10
11.10	2.20
11.20	2.30
11.30	2.40
11.40	2.50
11.50	2.60
11.60	2.70
11.70	2.80
11.80	2.90
11.90	3.00
12.00	3.10
12.10	3.20
12.20	3.30
12.30	3.40
12.40	3.50
12.50	3.60
12.60	3.70
12.70	3.80
12.80	3.90
12.90	4.00
13.00	4.10
13.10	4.20
13.20	4.30
13.30	4.40
13.40	4.50
13.50	4.60
13.60	4.70
13.70	4.80
13.80	4.90
13.90	5.00
14.00	5.10
14.10	5.20
14.20	5.30
14.30	5.40
14.40	5.50
14.50	5.60
14.60	5.70
14.70	5.80
14.80	5.90
14.90	6.00
15.00	6.10
15.10	6.20
15.20	6.30
15.30	6.40
15.40	6.50
15.50	6.60
15.60	6.70
15.70	6.80
15.80	6.90
15.90	7.00
16.00	7.10
16.10	7.20
16.20	7.30
16.30	7.40
16.40	7.50
16.50	7.60
16.60	7.70
16.70	7.80
16.80	7.90
16.90	8.00
17.00	8.10
17.10	8.20
17.20	8.30
17.30	8.40
17.40	8.50
17.50	8.60
17.60	8.70
17.70	8.80
17.80	8.90
17.90	9.00
18.00	9.10
18.10	9.20
18.20	9.30
18.30	9.40
18.40	9.50
18.50	9.60
18.60	9.70
18.70	9.80
18.80	9.90
18.90	10.00
19.00	10.10
19.10	10.20
19.20	10.30
19.30	10.40
19.40	10.50
19.50	10.60
19.60	10.70
19.70	10.80
19.80	10.90
19.90	11.00
20.00	11.10
20.10	11.20
20.20	11.30
20.30	11.40
20.40	11.50
20.50	11.60
20.60	11.70
20.70	11.80
20.80	11.90
20.90	12.00
21.00	12.10
21.10	12.20
21.20	12.30
21.30	12.40
21.40	12.50
21.50	12.60
21.60	12.70
21.70	12.80
21.80	12.90
21.90	13.00
22.00	13.10
22.10	13.20
22.20	13.30
22.30	13.40
22.40	13.50
22.50	13.60
22.60	13.70
22.70	13.80
22.80	13.90
22.90	14.00
23.00	14.10
23.10	14.20
23.20	14.30
23.30	14.40
23.40	14.50
23.50	14.60
23.60	14.70
23.70	14.80
23.80	14.90
23.90	15.00
24.00	15.10
24.10	15.20
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24.70	15.80
24.80	15.90
24.90	16.00
25.00	16.10
25.10	16.20
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25.60	16.70
25.70	16.80
25.80	16.90
25.90	17.00
26.00	17.10
26.10	17.20
26.20	17.30
26.30	17.40
26.40	17.50
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26.60	17.70
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26.90	18.00
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27.90	19.00
28.00	19.10
28.10	19.20
28.20	19.30
28.30	19.40
28.40	19.50
28.50	19.60
28.60	19.70
28.70	19.80
28.80	19.90
28.90	20.00
29.00	20.10
29.10	20.20
29.20	20.30
29.30	20.40
29.40	20.50
29.50	20.60
29.60	20.70
29.70	

EXTRACT.

IN PRIMROSE TIME.
(Spring in Ireland.)
Here's the liddle-woman in her great cloak coming,
And her white cap. What joy!
Has touched the salt man? On my word he's hummin'.
A boy's song, like wot?
He quite respects his east. His donkey's grace
Just where it lies the grass.
The red-coat soldier, with his minal, raises
His hat to all who pass;
And the blue-jacket sailor—hear whistle,
Forgettin' Ireland's illa.
Oh, pleasant land—(who thinks of thorn or thistle?)
Upon your happy hills!
The world is out! And, faith, if I mistake not,
The world is in its prime
(Beating for me, I think, with hearts that ache not)
In Primrose time.

Aghast the sea-wall leans the Irish beauty,
With face and hands in bloom,
Thinking of anything but household duty
Is her blushed cabin's glow;
Watching the ships as leisurely as may be,
Her blue eyes dream for hours.
Hush! There's her mother—coming with the baby
Is the fair one of flowers.
And her grandmother—hear her laugh and chatter,
Under her hair first while.
Believe no man can be a sorry master,
And common folk polite,
And all the birds of heaven one of feathers.
And all their voices rhyme—
They sing their merry songs, like one, together,
In Primrose time.

The magpies in pairs (an ev'ry one)
It was to see but one;

Thesameas—buther, though since St. Patrick, no man

Has seen them in the sun;

The white lamb thinks the black lamb is his brother,

And half so good as he;

The rival ramon all love one another,

And just right choice;

The complements among the milkmen scarce;

And everybody wears the lovely favour

Of our sweet Lady Spring.

And though the ribbons in a bright procession

Go toward the church's chime—

Good priest, there be but few sins for confession

In Primrose time.

How all the children in this Isle of faery
Whisper and laugh and peep!

Hush, pretty babies! Little feet be wary,

You'll share them in their sleep.

The wee, wee people of the down, who willer

Out of the sun, and is

Curled in the wet leaves till the moon comes bither,

The new-made buttery.

Forget he was a wolf. The ghostly castle,

On its lone rock and gray,

Cares not a whit for either lord or vassal

Gone on their dasty way.

But listen to the bee, on errands sunny.

A thousand years of crime.

May all banished in a drop of honey

In Primrose time!

Mrs. S. M. B. Pratt, in St. Nicholas.

A CITY MOVING.

From recent surveys it has been ascertained that the entire city of Virginia, Nevada, has moved over thirty inches to the east since the big fire of 1875. The Maynard block, in Golden Hill, is known to be gradually sliding down in the direction of Gold Canon, and has moved nearly two feet since its erection. This movement is so gradual that it does not affect in any manner the safety of the buildings, as the ground to a depth of nearly one hundred feet to the bed rock is known to be continually sliding. It is a well-known fact among practical miners that the ground on which Virginia City is built is what is termed a slide, and that it is necessary to sink nearly one hundred feet before finding the natural bed rock. These slides are caused by the constant crumbling of the rocks on the mountain sides. The debris thus accumulated through incalculable ages is constantly gravitating downward, and in a few hundred thousands of years what is known as the site of Virginia City will be nothing but barren bed rock, worn as smooth by the action of the elements as the southern slope of Sugar-loaf Mountain; and were it possible for structures built by human hands to withstand the decay of time, the entire city itself would then have been forced out on the flat between the mouth of Six-mile Canon and the Carson River, Virginia.

ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

The church of St. Martin's, Canterbury, which is reputed to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in England, has lately been the scene of recent discoveries of great interest to archæologists, the latest made by Canon Routledge being that of a Norman baptismal or "squint." The opening is in the northwest wall of the nave at its junction with the tower. It is a Norman insertion in a wall of Roman construction, a wall which is now seen to be similar to those which form at least the lower portions of the nave and chancel. There are regular courses of Roman brick, and the surface of the original wall has been covered with the characteristic salmon-coloured mortar. A coating of common plaster, two or three inches thick, has covered over and concealed the ancient walls, which dare for the most part stand intact since first erected by Roman or British Christians in the third or fourth century. The Roman-British sarcophagi was afterwards prolonged to weather use, or allowed to fall into decay, until it was, as Bede records and re-consecrated to Christian worship for Queen Bertha. The original fabric has undergone, in the long course of time, many changes; it was already venerable when the Norman builders pierced the walls to insert the Norman window, square or pointed, which the suit further laps of ages once more concealed. Yet the ancient walls are there, and St. Martin's remains a memorial of Christian worship in Britain earlier by several centuries than the coming of Augustine.

KING JOHN AND KING SOLOMON.

There is perhaps no king of antiquity whose life has been more abundantly garnished—either by his own generation, or by an admiring posterity—with fable and mystery than that of King Solomon. Apart from the narrative of his eventful though peaceful career, given to us in Scripture, there are clouds of fables associated with his life not only in the Biblical literature, but also in the traditions of many Eastern nations. Moreover he has had, perhaps, more imitations among Eastern princes of his traditionally wise habits than Alexander the Great, Haman, and Caesar have had among Western potentates of their inspiring warlike adventures. Among modern nations the Alavians possess numerous traditions about King Solomon, and their present King John claims to be descended from him. True to this, his cherished belief, King John is a great imitator of his wise traditional ancestor. According to a Hebrew Jerusalem contemporary, Habakkuk, two years ago he gave new orders to Islamic authorities to construct a throne for himself similar to that of King Solomon. This work has been "executed, and the king recently mounted" his throne for the first time amid great rejoicings and "pomp of state." The throne of King Solomon is mischievously described in the Targum on Esther. It would be useless to speculate whether King John has adopted this description as a model, or whether his traditions respecting the structure of the throne of Solomon differ. The act, however, is undeniably characterized—Jewish World.

A LADY MAKING TOAST AT THE CAMP-FIRE.

Many of the surviving veterans of the old Massachusetts 6th Regiment will doubtless remember the following incident of their camp life in Alexandria. One day a Northern lady whose noble heart bled to see the sufferings of the heroes who were fighting for their country's honour, visited the camp just as the "boys" were preparing their evening meal. A large fire had been built for the purpose of cooking coffee and toasting bread. One poor fellow who was so sick that he could hardly move, crawled painfully to the fire with a slice of bread stuck upon the end of a bayonet. He had advanced from the leeward, but did not have strength enough to crawl out of the smoke. The lady took the impromptu toasting fork from his hand and soon returned the bread, toasted to a delicate shade of brown. Looking up she saw another comrade equipped in like manner standing by her side, looking wistfully at the toast and then at his own slice of bread. She could not refuse this silent appeal and the second slice was toasted in like manner.

Before she left that block of wood she had toasted seven or eight loaves of bread, and the hungry veterans had a feast that reminded them of home comforts. After the toasting process was completed, the lady looked behind her and then behold two or three companies of the regiment seated in a semi-circle around her devouring toast like hungry children. She says that she looks back upon that supper with the Massachusetts 6th Regiment as one of the pleasantest events of her life.—Boston Journal.

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